

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Geo. H. Tschick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 14, 1891, was as follows:
Sundays, Nov. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Mondays, Nov. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Tuesdays, Nov. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Wednesdays, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Thursdays, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Fridays, Nov. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000
Saturdays, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1891, 25,000

Average, 25,000
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of November, A. D. 1891.
Notary Public.
Geo. H. Tschick.

The growth of the average circulation of THE BEE for six years is shown in the following table:

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	25,000
February	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	25,000
March	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	25,000
April	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	25,000
May	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	25,000
June	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	25,000
July	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	25,000
August	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	25,000
September	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	25,000
October	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	25,000
November	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	25,000
December	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	25,000

The recent fire in the palace of the prince of Wales damaged the establishment to the extent of \$15,000. It will take a long series of bacarat games to make the prince even.

CHILI having arrived at the point recognized in bitter controversies as the sober, second thought, it is entirely probable there will be no war and not much more rumor of war.

The Real Estate Owners' association has taken up the school expenses of this city, and will no doubt discover several bad links in the school treasury which ought to be calked up.

GOVERNOR BULKLEY of Connecticut possesses staying qualities that completely baffle all democratic efforts to oust him. Connecticut is the land of steady habits and the governor shows that he has a steady grip.

ENGLISH hostility to the McKinley bill is based upon substantial grounds. Statistics for the three months ending June 30 show a falling off in exports from England to America of \$9,000,000, as compared with the same three months in 1890.

EVERY person interested in art will be pleased to know that the management of the art exhibit, which opened Thursday, have been successful in securing the finest collection of paintings, statuary, curios and bric-a-brac ever seen west of Chicago.

CIVIL SERVICE regulations are arbitrary and sometimes unreasonable. An instance is afforded of the workings of the law in the Omaha postoffice, where twenty-one experienced employees are to be summarily dismissed to satisfy the arbitrary civil service code.

THE religious philanthropic societies which have undertaken the work of reforming New York by opening extensive playgrounds for the poor children of the city may be a trifle utopian in their theories, but their efforts deserve the encouragement of good people everywhere.

THE union depot contractor has been instructed to resume work. This item must not arouse any enthusiasm, however, as he is to do nothing more than finish the structure to a level with the viaduct floor and place a temporary roof over the whole thing to protect it from the weather.

IF THE Chilians who are now in the academy will be patient long enough the Balmaceda's whose blood they crave and who are domiciled in foreign legations will die by their own hands. Balmaceda and at least two of his most prominent followers have already committed suicide.

IF THE happy father of Ruth Cleveland does not cease soon to hold the little thing up to the admiring gaze of the world, he will have her completely spoiled. The weariness of the patient public over the "wonderfully wonderful child," can be appreciated fully only by David Bachelor Hill.

NEW MEXICO is turning toward the Omaha stock market and 100 car loads of cattle will be shipped here this week. They come here in spite of a higher freight rate because this is the best market. Omaha should put in some time this winter in opening up a direct rail route to the New Mexico ranges.

SAN FRANCISCO goes to Washington to contest with Omaha and other cities for the republican national convention. When the coast metropolis sees that she is not in the race to any alarming extent she will throw her assistance to this city. Omaha has as good a prospect of winning the fight as any other city just now.

WEALTHY citizens of Omaha who have locked their art treasures in their drawing rooms and refuse to loan them for the exhibit must feel a trifle chagrined to find that strangers like General Alger and Phil D. Armour are moved by a more unselfish spirit and cheerfully loan their paintings without remuneration.

THE CONSUMER'S DUTY.

The Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska has now a membership of more than one hundred manufacturers. Having made a place for itself among the enterprising business organizations of Omaha and demonstrated the value of a combination of manufacturing interests to encourage each other and focalize the sentiment in favor of patronizing home industry, the organization is now devoting its attention to the consumers with a view to enlisting them in the cause of home patronage. A label has been adopted for the products of members of the association and attention has been directed to the public press to the principle in its general application. A vast amount of good to local trade has already been accomplished and nearly every member of the organization has been directly benefited.

The consumers are entitled to honorary membership of the association. This they secure without expense by signing an agreement to help on the cause of home patronage by giving Omaha and Nebraska manufacturers the preference, quality, price and other conditions being equal. The directors of the association are preparing a form of agreement to be circulated and every man and woman in Omaha and Nebraska who keeps house or purchases goods should give the association the encouragement of a pledge to favor home industries.

Aside from the benefit it will be to the present manufacturing industries of the city and state to have a long list of pledged supporters, the moral effect of such a list will be valuable. Capitalists looking for locations will see in the backing of a united community something far more beneficial and promising for new enterprises than any ordinary bonus. The association will bind the lists into a permanent record, and if the pledges are generally signed it will be a source of pride to the secretary to show to visitors looking for locations for manufacturing plants the evidence in black and white that Omaha and Nebraska people are loyal to Omaha and Nebraska industries.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN AGRICULTURE.

Secretary Rusk has very excellent views as to the importance of the work for the advancement of practical agriculture. In his annual report he expresses the conviction that there should be closer co-operation between such forces. There is too slight a thread connecting the Department of Agriculture with the agricultural departments and stations, themselves the recipients of the national bounty to the extent of considerably over \$1,500,000 annually, and he thinks it desirable that without in any way limiting the independent action of these several state institutions the connection should be greatly strengthened. He would have this co-operation extend, also, to boards representing in a special manner the agricultural interests of the state, and to state and national societies devoted to the improvement of stock, to the interests of horticulture, dairying and other specialties in the line of practical agriculture, together with the institutions established and endowed by law in several states.

Secretary Rusk promises that the efforts of the Department of Agriculture will be directed to an extension of some system of co-operation between these various forces by which each in its proper sphere may work to the best advantage, and each be enabled to derive practical aid and benefit from the others. It need hardly be said that in this laudable effort the secretary of agriculture ought to receive the zealous support and assistance of all persons, associations and institutions engaged or interested in promoting higher attainment in all branches of agricultural industry. It is obviously through such co-operation that the Department of Agriculture can be made most useful to the interest for the advancement and improvement of which it was created, while at the same time the interchange of practical knowledge between the various associations and institutions, and the more intimate relations they will be brought into, could not fail to be very greatly beneficial to them. Secretary Rusk, in common with all earnest and intelligent students of the subject, believes that there is a boundless field for educational work in connection with agriculture, and he realizes also that the time is at hand in this country for pushing such work more seriously and earnestly than has yet been done.

American farmers as a whole have yet a great deal to learn as to the most practical, the most economical and the most profitable ways of carrying on their industry, and every year increases the necessity for such knowledge. The want of it is not the least of the reasons for failure in agricultural pursuits. The suggestion of closer co-operation between the various and numerous educational forces at work for the advancement of practical agriculture merits the serious consideration of all who are engaged in such work, and it is to be hoped the efforts of the department to bring about such co-operation will not lack encouragement and support from those whom it most concerns.

FICTITIOUS MORTGAGE FIGURES.

The last legislature passed a law directing registers of deeds to keep a record of mortgages filed and released, showing under the head of farm mortgages these evidences of debt and satisfaction separately. The act took effect August 1, and returns have been received by the authorities at Lincoln for August and September. These show farm mortgages filed amounting to \$1,658,872 and releases \$1,196,734. On the face of these figures it would appear that the farm mortgage indebtedness increased by \$462,138, and that the farmers of Nebraska are plunging headlong into debt. Inquiry reveals the fact, however, that many of these mortgages are placed upon property by corporations and are not farm mortgages at all in the true sense of the term. For instance the returns from Hall county show mortgages filed amounting to \$307,930

One single conveyance, however, in order to secure a debt of \$300,000 incurred by a corporation and but \$7,330 is farm indebtedness. In the same period \$29,000 of indebtedness is canceled. In Clay county in September \$62,000 of mortgage indebtedness is reported and here again it is found that one mortgage covers \$60,000 and it was given by a corporation. In Red Willow county \$29,111 is reported. Investigation shows that a single corporation filed a mortgage for \$29,000. The idea of the law is to keep track of the indebtedness of small owners on small farms more particularly. Unless the county officials do their duty carefully, however, they will have the thrifty farmers of the state figured into universal bankruptcy in spite of excellent crops and good prices, out of which hundreds of our farmer debtors are lifting their obligations.

SHALL WE MAKE CAR WHEELS?

For many years after the Union Pacific railroad machine shops were established in Omaha about all the car work for the great transcontinental line was performed here. Nearly all the passenger and freight cars in use on the road were built and equipped in the Union Pacific shops. The car wheels were also manufactured at the Union Pacific foundry. Within the past ten years one branch after the other has been dropped from these shops and the manufacture of engines and cars for the Union Pacific has been carried on in eastern factories.

The return of S. H. H. Clark to the general management and J. H. McConnell to the shops as master mechanic has, however, given our people reasons for the hope that many of the old branches of manufacture will be revived. Twenty years ago Mr. W. Fawcett started the Union Pacific foundry and for several years he was the car wheel expert of the company. After he left the road this work was transferred to the east. His presence in the city recalls these facts and also develops the information that the car wheel industry will probably be resumed. The statements made by him in an interview published elsewhere show that this branch of car work may just as well be done here as in the east. The BEE believes that Messrs. Clark and McConnell with their personal interests in this city and their knowledge of the benefits to both the city and the company which may be derived from a resumption of car wheel manufacture will be inclined to give Omaha the new industry. It will employ an additional force of men and we hope prove so satisfactory to the company that it will become a permanent branch of shop work here.

IMPROVED METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

A generation ago the public school was a very different institution from what it is today. Men in middle life recall their school days with something of horror. They had more of the birch rod and ferule in them than blackboards and illustrated readers or charts. The child learned because it was dangerous to his personal comfort to fail. His mental anguish because of his dullness was keen enough for a modern punishment, but in those days its intensity was increased by the fear of the corporal punishment which came to unfulfilled tasks. The school and the schoolmaster were cordially hated by every mischievous and energetic lad. Only the sickly boy whose brain was more active than his best ball player then was usually the least satisfactory pupil.

In these days with charts, blackboards, beautifully illustrated text books, and apparatus of all kinds for stimulating the interest of the pupil as well as clearly explaining the intricacies of the knowledge sought after, school is not a bugbear even to idle children. Truancy is not frequent because ordinarily the school room and surroundings are the most attractive features of the life of many boys and girls. As the years of progress have rolled on great steps have been taken in the way of improving the public school system. At the same time the curriculum of the common school has been extended. No longer are the three R's considered ample as the foundation of a business education. The danger of the present system is that we are teaching too great a variety of subjects and pushing the eager little minds beyond what they should be expected to undertake. Within the years from 5 to 20 we strive to crowd a vast amount of thought and knowledge into the minds of all alike. We succeed with many and fail with some. There is a possibility that we have systematized public education too much and hold too vigorously to our model, forcing the individuality of the child to conform to our arbitrary ideal.

Within a few years the attention of educational thinkers has been more particularly directed to the question of industrial and rudimentary training. In nearly every city manual training departments have been added to the public schools and the tendency is increasing toward a policy of instruction which shall be intimately associated with the great problem of bread winning. With the rush of immigration and the increase of competition has come in America the grave question of how to secure a sustenance. The manual training, the practical business instruction, and the elimination of the dead languages and higher mathematics from the required courses of study and the substitution of the more practical and immediately useful branches are the evidences of the growth of this sentiment among educators. Unfortunately, however, the manual training for the most part confined to that sort of instruction which will enable boys to get along in the world. The girls have thus far been overlooked for the most part except in rare instances where cooking schools have been added to the public system. Generally these have been more a joke than a really efficient method of turning the feminine intellect to the importance of making good bread and coffee. However, some progress has been made in this direction.

Practical people who keep abreast of educational progress see greater possibilities in the kindergarten than in any other proposed modification of existing systems, especially in localities where the home influence is not of a character to add much to the proper development of the child. It takes little ones from the rude homes of the very poor and overworked people to an American, homelike, attractive school room where they have the playthings, the comforts, and the joys of those whose parents have more means. It does more. While the little ones are enjoying themselves, instruction of the most practical character is imparted. They learn to sew, to make simple toys and to be close observers. It is the experience of public school teachers that pupils who have had kindergarten training do the work of two primary years in one. They are better disciplined and easier to manage; they learn more rapidly and apply their knowledge with less difficulty. The idea of making useful and ornamental things received in the early experience again shows its value. It is a well known fact that the majority of poor children and of children of foreign born parents among the laboring classes leave school as a rule by the time they are thirteen or fourteen years of age. The kindergarten therefore has the effect of adding at least two years of schooling which would otherwise be lost. It is these and other considerations which are inclining people favorably to the idea of making the kindergarten a grade of instruction in the public schools.

adjustment of the controversy between the United States and Chili. The minister stated that the object of his mission is to cultivate and maintain relations of peace and friendship between his country and this, and in response the president assured him that the government of the United States entered into only good will for the people of Chili. Such pacific and conciliatory utterances, the sincerity of which is unquestionable, ought to have a good effect in both countries. It is understood that the president-elect of Chili, who was chosen by the voice of all parties, has a very kindly feeling toward the United States, and the indications since his election have been favorable to an honorable settlement of the differences between the two countries. It now seems quite safe to predict that there will be no serious trouble between the United States and Chili, and it is possible that future relations between them may be closer by reason of what has occurred.

SAN FRANCISCO, where the original cable street railway was constructed,

now has over 100 miles of cable roads. Kansas City is next in rank with seventy miles. Denver is third in the list with fifty-eight miles. Chicago, which was the first eastern city to adopt the cable has only thirty-five miles in operation, being behind her old-time Missouri rival which operates forty-eight miles. Omaha is not a cable-line city and ranks eighteenth on the list. The total present cable mileage of this country is 5774, nearly all of which was built or completed in the four years beginning with 1887 and ending with 1890. Electric roads have lately taken the cable very largely out of business, being more cheaply constructed and almost as reliable. However, the low operating cost of cables after they are once constructed, their independence of climatic conditions, their advantages for steep grades and the fact that they run with less noise, without the nuisance of overhead wires or the dangers of electricity and are more agreeable generally to the public leads to the conclusion that they will gradually take the place of other lines as the cities grow in population and the streets become more and more crowded with traffic.

The president has appointed November 15 to be a day of thanksgiving, and the language and sentiment of the proclamation permit no doubt that it is the production of President Harrison himself. These matters are usually disposed of in a perfunctory way, but in the present proclamation there is the evidence of profound earnestness and sincere reverence, as becomes an appeal to a great and enlightened people to set aside one day for a special manifestation of their gratitude for the peace and prosperity they enjoy. Abraham Lincoln was the first president to issue a Thanksgiving proclamation, and there is no mistaking the fact that he was its author. This was when the nation was convulsed with war, and all over the land widows and orphans were mourning dead husbands and fathers. The custom then inaugurated will undoubtedly be preserved as long as the nation lives.

FROM all parts of Nebraska come reports that the era of depression is passing and one of prosperity is at hand. The young and flourishing cities like Fremont, Beatrice, Hastings, Kearney, Norfolk, Grand Island and others, are feeling the first effects of the good crops and remunerative prices of the year. Fremont has propositions from seven manufacturing establishments looking for a location. Hastings is paying one of her thoroughfares. Kearney is soon to open her cotton mill. Grand Island and Norfolk are enjoying the fruits of their public spirit in the developments of the sugar beet industry. The year 1892 promises to be a red letter period for the interior cities of Nebraska.

APPROPRIATIONS for deepening harbors on the gulf and improving other harbors are reasonable and proper, but appropriations for dredging creeks and scooping the shifting sands out of rivers not available for commerce are a waste of money. Money expended for scraping Missouri river sand bars and deepening the Missouri channel is simply dumped into the river to no useful purpose. Funds for Missouri river improvement should be used solely in protecting the property of cities and citizens fronting upon the stream. The day when the Missouri river can be regarded as a navigable stream necessary to commerce is long since passed.

NEBRASKA'S World's fair commissioners are earnestly engaged, but thus far we have heard of no organized effort to raise a fund to supplement the state appropriation or to stimulate enthusiasm for Nebraska's exhibit.

WHEN it comes to financial speculation the Pennsylvanians are completely distanced by the officials of Canada.

Paul's Farewell Epistle.
Grand Island Times.
And Paul said unto the independents, verily we ain't in it.

Drink Heartily.
Kearney Hub.
Here's to Omaha and the national republican convention.

Don't Be Rashful.
Globe-Democrat.
If the Ohio man doesn't see what he wants, let him ask for it, and the republican party will provide it.

Tin-Tinabulation.
Cincinnati Commercial.
Milwaukee is rejoicing over the McKinley victory in Ohio as it has encouraged and hastened the establishment there of one of the largest tin plate mills in the country.

Uncle Jerry's Terrible Thinking.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Secretary Rusk expresses no opinion of the artificial rainmaker in his official report, but he is understood to entertain one that would embroider a page artistically if he were to give it its original form.

Deserves a Square Meal.
New York Recorder & Co.
It was a gross violation of the courtesy of parties to send a crowd to Governor Campbell for his Thanksgiving dinner. He made a gallant fight for his ideas and should have the second best and highest turkey in Ohio.

It is Good to Be Kind.
Creté Vilette.
Omaha is making a noble effort to secure the national republican convention next year. It

is earnestly hoped by every loyal Nebraskan that her effort will be crowned with success. The democrats of Omaha are contributing as much money, giving as much time, and doing as much talking for this purpose as are the republicans, showing that neither are filled with local and state pride and are not so bigoted as to allow politics to warp their judgment, or step in as a bar to a grand educational, financial and business preparation. The democrats ever want their national convention held in Omaha, let them say the word, and they will see that the republicans are all in favor of "reciprocity."

Speaking from Experience, Eh?

Kite Public Washington.
In spite of the worst reputation for hypocrisy, the trump of caution grows on some heads out there. The editor of the Denver News-Letter puts on one page of that journal, "We want lady reporters and solicitors at once," and on another, "If to guard against a contingency which none of us can afford to ignore, 'don't marry a literary man.' I hope the lady reporters and solicitors who respond to the editor's appeal will also heed the editorial warning and not allow their minds to wander beyond the business in hand when admitted to an audience in the sanctum."

Grim and Bear It.

New York Morning Advertiser.
The statistical flesh has found out that the people of the United States are losing heavily every year because they will insist upon being born, getting married and ultimately getting themselves buried. The exact figures are as follows: Cost of being born, \$250,000,000; getting married, \$300,000,000; getting buried, \$250,000,000. We can only account for this wanton waste of money on the theory that in this country few people care for expenses.

Heartrending Harmony.

New York Morning Advertiser.
The determination of leading democrats to secure harmony at any cost is positively heartrending. Only a few days ago General Palmer said that the presidential candidate must come from the ranks of the republicans and sell the vice president must be a westerner. Such self abnegation is beautiful to behold.

Right in Fighting Trim.

Grand Island Independent.
In Omaha the fight for the Chicago's "dignified effort" means a hard fight to secure the national republican convention. We are glad to see that the metropolis of the west, on the other hand, has the Helva Laidlaw stripped for the fray and will make no bones of it. And Omaha's chances are improving.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Philadelphia Record.
The farmers' alliance men in Indiana, who were expected to sweep the state of Ohio and banish John Sherman from public life, must have crossed over the Canadian line on election day without voting. The Ohio election returns give no sign of their whereabouts.

AFTER ELECTION DECLARATIONS.

Araphoon Pioneer.
Mr. Edgerton points out many reasons why he has not been elected justice of the supreme court, but he fails to discover that the new demagogue in his defeat was his notorious incompetency. Pupation Times: Republicans cannot and it is to their credit that they do not claim the election of Post as a republican victory. Post was elected by the votes of democrats who thus repudiated a protest against the election of the supreme bench by placing upon it such a man as Edgerton. Simply this and nothing more.

Indianapolis Courier.
We hope that the farmers of Crawford will not be so slow to legislate themselves rich and set diligently to work to do what is practicable. Be governed by what the law says, and not by what the light of falling stars; remember that it is the duty of every citizen to do his part in the solution of the problems of life and government to demagogues.

O'Neill Frontier.
The Frontier would like to see the Alliance kept together and we think that it can accomplish much good for the farmers if it sticks strictly to its principles and results clearly show that its sphere is not take up the thing which comes within the sphere and our word for it they will accomplish grand good for themselves.

Friend Telegraph.
The Nebraska election has developed the fact that in almost every county the republican party have pulled together in a manner that has not been seen before in years. Nebraska republican farmers should take heart and see to it that the best men are placed upon the ticket in the future not only the best men who will best look to the interests of the whole state.

Rankin Times.
One of the most gratifying results of the election just held is the defeat of Crawford in a gerrymandered district by Judge Norris, the republican independent nominee. The eighth judicial district was carried by the last vote in one of the instances of Crawford for the express purpose of defeating Norris, that it now has a safe democratic majority. But even with this tremendous lever Crawford met his Waterloo.

Seward Reporter.
The election of Judge Post is the greatest victory for good government and good business principles that has been achieved in Nebraska for many a day. It is also a refutation of the contemptible tactics adopted by the late newspaper editors and should show to its proprietor the light in which he is regarded by the people of the state. Such vile abuse as was directed against Post always reacts against the whole state.

Creté Vilette.
The Vilette wishes to be just as well as generous. And in rejoicing over the election of Judge Post he does not neglect to claim all the credit as republicans. "Thousands of demagogues," he says, "have been elected, and a number of members of the so-called independent party, cast their vote for Judge Post, believing that he was the best competent man for the place, and that his election would ensure to the material benefit of our whole state."

Central City Nonpareil.
Last year, with a failure of crops and some other party in Kansas, the people looked for relief to a new party, but failing to accomplish by legislation what they desired, they turned to a new party, a party of broken promises and broken promises. A majority of the measures advocated by them are not only unworkable, but they have failed to accomplish their ends. Fremont Herald.
The great party that subdued rebellion and conquered the union has not done its whole duty yet. If it desires to hold southern republicans in check, it is reformers that must be wrought that lie especially in its province. If it does not arise to these it will go down and some other party more sagacious if not more worthy will occupy its place. No party can survive on past greatness. It may work with the generation that originated and immortalized it, but it must show forth actual worthiness to be perpetuated. The people of Nebraska are "leghorn" is certain to be written on its destiny.

STEELE BY A NEW PROCESS.

New and Important Discovery by a West Virginia Man.
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Tests of a new method for making steel, which it is expected will greatly reduce the cost of the production, are being made here under the direction of J. B. Hastings of Parkersburg, W. Va., the inventor. Many prominent iron and steel manufacturers witnessed the tests today. The process appears to be simple. Certain chemicals were placed in the open big furnace and after a few minutes the iron was run off into molds. Several blocks of the steel were thus formed. As soon as the blocks were cooled off in water J. Smyth, an expert, tested them and reported that the outer surface was thoroughly chilled so that it entered the class of the metal worked like steel and he supposed it was steel. Mr. Hastings explained that these samples would be worked up into various steel tools and articles. Mr. Hastings asserts that while it costs \$5.50 to convert a ton of pig iron into Bessemer steel, by the new process steel can be made at a cost of \$1.50 per ton. The men interested are already convinced of the value of the process and are looking for a suitable location for a great industrial plant. Baltimore is the place under consideration.

Fetters Measures.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 14.—A rumor prevailed today that information of a semi-official character has been received from a gentleman at New Foundation stating that the government of that colony would put an export duty on all herring exported of 1 per cent American tariff that would be paid by the States by other than American vessels. Vessel owners have deemed it best to detain their vessels here until official information upon the matter is obtained.

Rocheester Post: It is said to be a fact that Iowa girls are fond of Boies.
St. Paul Globe: It cannot be possible that William Dean Howells is the author of that new story, "The Quality of Mercy," for, according to Shakespeare, "the quality of mercy is not strained."

BUT SHE LIKED IT.

Brooklyn Life.
She sat on his lap, and, quite bursting with pride, he said: "Isn't this lovely?" and thus she replied: "Why, my boy, I've seen chairs that were better by half."

Washington Star: "What are you after?" shouted a man to his neighbor, who was chasing chickens on the common. "I am trying to recoup my losses," was the reply.

New York Herald: Jake—the toll on the back of his neck is getting awful painful. "Come, you fellows, let me be proud of that." "Jake—why so?" "It may supply a need—some of a head."

A PARADOX.

Somerville Journal.
Somerville Journal: "And yet to me she is unfair. As she is fair, she is unfair."

Were she less fair, I should be freer; Or less unfair, I should be fairer.

Fair and unfair! Ah! why are not? No ill I fare, I am sure will be.

Philadelphia Era: "There is the politician put from his office. 'But I thought you said that it was his heart that was ailing.' 'Well, you always read a man's heart through his stomach, don't you?'"

London Tit-Bits: Friend to engaged nannies—What do you send Ethel such handsome presents? "Sweeties and flowers are enough. 'That's all right,' she says, 'she gets the sweets and the flowers for me, then we get married I get the diamonds back.'"

Washington Star: The ambition of the turkey in November is to be known as a tough.